



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>



32101 064648452

LOUISIANA

REPORT OF THE BUREAU
OF
STATISTICS OF LABOR
1906/07

8053
-8
6/07

LIBRARY
OF
PRINCETON UNIVERSITY



REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF
STATISTICS OF LABOR
FOR THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA
1906-1907

ROBERT E. LEE, COMMISSIONER.



BATON ROUGE:
THE DAILY STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS,
1908.

REPORT
OF THE
BUREAU OF
STATISTICS OF LABOR
FOR THE
STATE OF LOUISIANA
1906-1907

ROBERT E. LEE, COMMISSIONER.



BATON ROUGE:
THE DAILY STATE PUBLISHING COMPANY, STATE PRINTERS.
1908.

INDEX.

Letter of transmittal	3
Introduction	5
Chapter I. Labor Laws enacted in 1906	7
Chapter II. Child Labor	17
Chapter III. Report of the Female Factory Inspector of New Orleans	29
Chapter IV. Statistics of Manufacturers of Louisiana	37
Chapter V. Strikes and Lockouts	43
Chapter VI. Extracts from the Constitution of the new State of Oklahoma	49
Chapter VII. Table showing Immigration of Aliens into the United States for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1906, and 1907, by ports	55

LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.

STATE OF LOUISIANA.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR OF LOUISIANA.

BATON ROUGE, LA.

To His Excellency, Newton C. Blanchard, Governor of Louisiana:

SIR:—In conformity with the provisions of Act No. 79 of the Acts of the General Assembly of the session of 1900, I have the honor to transmit to you the Fourth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor of Louisiana.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT E. LEE,
Commissioner.

(RECAP)

HD 81-153

1906/5/1

683731

11-5-30 E. F. L. L. L. R. J. L. L. 35-

INTRODUCTORY.

The Law which established the Bureau of Statistics of Labor for the State of Louisiana was passed in 1900. It was presented as a labor measure and its passage was urged by the labor organizations of the State, assisted by representatives appointed by the American Federation of Labor.

The law creating the Bureau sets forth that the duties of the Commissioner shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present to the Governor, annually, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in relation to the commercial, industrial, social and sanitary condition of the working men and to the productive industries of the State.

Under the provisions of this law, as can readily be seen, the field of operation allotted to it is an extensive one; more so than any other department of the State government, and if operated in accordance with the spirit of the law quoted above, with ample means at its disposal, its usefulness would be unlimited.

Earnest efforts have been made at every session of the Legislature since this Bureau was created, to extend and enlarge the powers of the Commissioner. But they have failed. The Legislature of 1906 reduced the appropriation of \$1,000 per annum for office expenses to \$500 per annum, thereby seriously hampering this Bureau in its work of investigation.

I trust that the present General Assembly will not lose sight of the fact that this department was created as a Bureau of Labor, and that its every effort should be expended in the interests of the laboring people of this State, organized or unorganized.

In this, the Fourth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor, I shall again request the enactment of laws empowering the Commissioner of Labor, or his deputy, to inspect factories, mills, workshops, stores and all manufacturing establishments where labor may be employed, for the purpose of more fully carrying out the objects for which the Bureau was created.

LABOR LAWS OF 1906

CHAPTER I.

LABOR LEGISLATION IN 1906. Several important statutes relating to the interests of labor were enacted at the session of the General Assembly of 1906.

They are as follows:

Act No. 5—By Mr. Thom. To prevent the sale or assignment of salary or wages previous to the same being earned.

Act No. 13—By Mr. Hughes. Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the State providing for male or female factory inspectors throughout the State.

Act No. 24—By Mr. Echezabel (by request). Empowering cities and towns having a population of not less than fifty thousand to regulate or prohibit the opening and closing of barber shops on Sunday.

Act No. 34—By Mr. Hughes. To regulate the employment of children, young persons and women in certain cases in cities and towns of the State having a population of ten thousand or more persons.

Act No. 134—By Mr. Favrot. Relative to building contracts, providing for the bond to be given therein for the protection of the owner, sub-contractor, workman, laborers, mechanics and furnishers of materials, and for the recording of same, and the proceedings to be had thereunder.

ACT No. 5.

BY MR. THOM.

HOUSE BILL No. 51.

AN ACT

To provide that no sale, transfer or assignment of salary or wages previous to the same being earned shall be valid insofar as the employer is concerned, unless the said employer consents in writing to said sale, transfer or assignment.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That no sale, transfer or assignment of salary or wages of an employee to be earned in the future, that is, subsequent to the date of said sale, transfer or assignment, shall be valid or binding upon the employer unless the said employer shall consent to the same in writing.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That in the event of any employee of any person, firm or corporation shall make a sale, transfer or assignment of any salary or wages to be earned in the future, to any person, firm or corporation, that the employer can in no manner or form be held responsible unless said employer shall have consented in writing to said sale, transfer or assignment.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage.

J. W. HYAMS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. Y. SANDERS,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved June 15th. 1906.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,

Secretary of State.

ACT No. 13.

BY MR. HUGHES.

HOUSE BILL No. 150.

JOINT RESOLUTION.

Proposing an amendment to Article 210 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, so as to provide for male or female factory inspectors, throughout the State.

SECTION 1. Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, two-thirds of all the members elected to each House concurring. That the following amendment to the Constitution of the State be submitted to the electors of the State at the next general election for Representatives in Congress, to be holden on the 4th day of November, 1906, to-wit: That Article 210 of the Constitution of the State of Louisiana, bearing upon the subject matter, be and the same is hereby amended so as to allow the appointment or election to office of factory inspectors, of either male or female persons, as provided for by an Act entitled "An Act to regulate the employment of children, young persons and women in certain cases, and to provide penalties for violations of the provisions of this Act," adopted by the General Assembly at its session of the year 1906.

SECTION 2. Be it further resolved, etc., That on the official ballots to be used at said election shall be placed the words, "For the factory inspectors amendment," and the words "Against the factory inspectors amendment," and each elector shall indicate, as provided in the general election laws of the State, which of the propositions he votes for or against.

J. W. HYAMS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. Y. SANDERS,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved June 22d, 1906.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T MICHEL,

Secretary of State.

ACT No. 24.

BY MR. ECHEZABEL (BY REQUEST). HOUSE BILL No. 26

AN ACT

To amend and re-enact Act No. 66 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1900, approved July 6th, 1900, entitled "An Act empowering cities and towns having a population not exceeding fifty thousand to regulate or prohibit the opening and closing of barber shops on Sunday."

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That Act No. 66 of the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana for the year 1900, entitled "An Act empowering cities and towns having a population not exceeding fifty thousand to regulate or prohibit the opening or closing of barber shops on Sunday," be amended and re-enacted so as to read as follows:

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That the municipal authorities of any incorporated city or town in this State shall have the power and authority to regulate or prohibit the opening or closing of barber shops within their corporate limits on Sunday.

SECTION 2. Be it further enacted, etc., That said cities and towns shall have authority to punish by penal ordinance violations of their ordinances passed in pursuance of this Act.

SECTION 3. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

J. W. HYAMS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. Y. SANDERS,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved June 27th, 1906.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,

Secretary of State.

ACT No. 34, 1906.

BY MR. HUGHES.

HOUSE BILL No. 151

AN ACT.

To regulate the employment of children, young persons, and women in certain cases in cities and towns in the State having a population of the thousand or more persons and to provide penalties for violations of the provisions of this Act.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana. That no boy under the age of twelve years, and no girl under the age of fourteen years, shall be employed in any factory, mill, warehouse, workshop, or manufacturing establishment where the manufacture of any goods whatever is carried on, or where any goods are prepared for manufacturing.

SECTION II. Be it further enacted, etc., That no child or persons under the age of eighteen years, and no woman, shall be employed in any factory, mill, warehouse, workshop, clothing, dress making or millinery establishment, or any place where the manufacture of any kind of goods is carried on, or where any goods are prepared for manufacturing, for a period longer than an average of ten hours in a day, or sixty hours in any week, and at least one hour shall be allowed in the labor period of each day for dinner.

SECTION III. Be it further enacted, etc., That every person that shall employ any female in any factory, mill, warehouse, manufacturing establishment, workshop or store, shall provide suitable seats, chairs, or benches, for the use of the females so employed, which shall be so placed as to be accessible to said

employees, and shall permit the use of such seats, chairs or benches by them when not necessarily engaged in the active duties for which they are employed.

SECTION IV. Be it further enacted, etc., That every factory, mill, manufacturing establishment, workshop, warehouse or store in which five or more persons are employed, and every such institution in which two or more children, young persons, or women, are employed, shall be supplied with proper wash and dressing rooms, and be kept in a cleanly state, and free from the effluvia arising from any drain, privy, or other nuisance, and shall be provided with reasonable access, with a sufficient proper water closets, earth closets or privies, for the reasonable use of the persons employed therein, at least one of such closets for every twenty-five persons employed, and wherever two or more persons, and one or more female persons are employed as aforesaid, a sufficient number of separate and distinct water closets, earth closets or privies, shall be provided for the use of each sex, and plainly so designated, and no person shall be allowed to use any such closet or privy assigned to persons of the other sex.

SECTION V. Be it further enacted, etc., That stairways with substantial hand rails shall be provided in factories, mills and manufacturing establishments, for the better safety of persons employed in said establishments.

Wherever practicable the doors of such establishments shall swing outwardly, or slide, as ordered by the factory inspector, and it shall be neither locked, bolted, or fastened during working hours.

SECTION VI. Be it further enacted, etc., That in incorporated cities and towns the mayor, with the consent of the council, and in parishes the police jury, shall appoint a factory inspector who may be either male or female, to see that the regulations of this Act are observed, and also to prosecute all persons who shall violate the same.

Such inspector shall be paid a salary of not more than seven hundred and fifty dollars (\$750.00) per annum. Said factory inspectors are hereby empowered to visit and inspect, at all reasonable hours, the factories, mills, manufacturing establishments, workshops and other establishments in this State where the manufacture of goods are carried on, and all stores, employing ten or more persons.

It shall be the duty of the factory inspectors to enforce all of the provisions of this Act, and to prosecute for all violations of the same before any magistrate, in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, in the city or town in which the said inspector is appointed, and in which he exercises his powers.

SECTION VII. Be it further enacted, etc., That any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this Act shall be deemed guilty of an offense for each violation thereof, and upon conviction for the same, shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten nor more than twenty-five dollars, or by imprisonment in the parish jail (parish prison in New Orleans) not more than thirty days, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SECTION VIII. Be it further enacted, etc., That all fines collected through this Act shall be paid over to the school fund in the parish where the fines are collected.

SECTION IX. Be it further enacted, etc., That the word "person" wherever used in this Act shall be deemed to mean firms and corporations as well as individuals.

SECTION X. Be it further enacted, etc., That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with this Act be and the same are repealed, particularly Act No. 43 of the session of the General Assembly of 1886.

SECTION XI. Be it further enacted, etc., That this Act shall apply only to cities and towns in this State having a population of ten thousand or more persons and shall take effect from and after January 1st, 1907.

Nothing in this Act shall be construed to apply to domestic and agricultural laborers or industries.

J. W. HYAMS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. Y. SANDERS,

Lieutenant Governor and President of the Senate.

Approved June 27th, 1906.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T MICHEL,

Secretary of State

ACT No. 134.

BY MR. FAVROT.

SENATE BILL No. 79.

AN ACT.

Relative to building contracts in cities in this State of over fifty thousand inhabitants; providing for the bond to be given therein for the protection of the owner, sub-contractor, workman, laborer, mechanics and furnishers of materials for the recording of same, and the proceedings to be had thereunder.

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Louisiana, That every contract for one thousand (\$1,000) dollars or more hereafter made or entered into for the repair, re-construction, erection or construction of any work by an undertaker, contractor, master mechanic or engineer, shall be reduced to writing and signed by the parties, under private signature or authentic act, and shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of mortgages of the parish wherein the work is to be executed, before the day fixed on which said work is to commence, and not later than seven days after the date of said contract, and such recordation shall create a lien and privilege on the building and ground or other work so repaired, re-constructed, erected or constructed in favor of the said undertaker, contractor, master mechanic, engineer, sub-contractor, workman, laborer, mechanic and furnishers of materials, as their interest may appear.

The owner of such work shall require of said undertaker contractor, master mechanic or engineer a bond with good and solvent surety for not less than one-half of the amount of the contract price, which bond shall be attached to and recorded with the contract in the mortgage office as above set forth, and the condition of which bond shall be the true and faithful performance of the contract, and the payment of all sub-contractors, workmen, laborers, mechanics and furnishers of materials by the undertaker, contractor, master mechanic or engineer, the said bond to be made in favor of the owner, sub-contractors, workmen, laborers, mechanics and furnishers of materials jointly, as their interest may appear.

Every person having a claim against the undertaker, contractor, master mechanic or engineer shall, after the date of the completion of said work by, or the date of the default of, the undertaker, contractor, master mechanic or engineer, file a

sworn statement thereof with the owner, and record a sworn statement thereof in the office of the recorder of mortgages for the parish, in which said work has been done, within forty-five days after the completion of said contract.

If at the expiration of said forty-five days there is no such record claims filed, the recorder of mortgages shall, upon the written demand of any party in interest, cancel and erase from the books of his office all inscriptions resulting from the recordation of said contract or bond. If at the expiration of forty-five days there are such recorded claims filed the owner shall file a petition in a court of competent jurisdiction, citing said claimants, the undertaker, contractor, master mechanic or engineer, against whom said claims are filed, and the surety on said bond, and the owner shall assert whatever claims he may have against any or all of them in said petition, and require said claimants to assert their claims, and all of said claims shall be tried in concursus. In the event that the owner has a claim in concursus with other claimants who have a lien and privilege under the provisions of this Act, they shall be paid in preference to the owner.

If no objection is made by any of said claimants to the sufficiency or solvency of the surety on said bond within ten days after the filing of said concursus, the clerk of said court shall give to any party in interest a certificate to that effect, and on presentation of such certificate to the recorder of mortgages, he shall cancel and erase all inscriptions created by the recordation of said contract, bond or said claim.

If objection is made to the sufficiency or solvency of the surety, this objection shall be tried summarily, and if the surety is found to be not solvent or insufficient to cover the full amount for which he is bound, or if the owner fails to exact said bond, or if he fails to cause same to be recorded in the office of the recorder of mortgages in the manner and within the time herein-above provided, the owner shall be deemed in default, and shall be liable to the same extent as the surety would have been. The surety herein shall be limited to such defenses only as the principal on the bond could make.

The purpose of this Act is to require owners to secure bonds with solvent and sufficient surety from the undertaker, contractor, master mechanic or engineer, for the protection of all parties interested in the contract, as their interest may appear.

and which said surety is to stand in the place and stead of a defaulting undertaker, contractor, master mechanic or engineer.

SECTION II. Be it further enacted, etc., That this law shall take effect from and after its promulgation, and shall apply to cities in the State having a population of fifty thousand or more, leaving unimpaired Act 123 of 1896 insofar as it affects cities of over ten thousand not exceeding fifty thousand in population.

SECTION III. Be it further enacted, etc., That all laws or parts of laws in conflict herewith be, and the same are hereby repealed.

P. M. LAMBREMONT,

President Pro Tem. of the Senate.

J. W. HYAMS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives

Approved July 10th, 1906.

NEWTON C. BLANCHARD,

Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:

JOHN T. MICHEL,

Secretary of State.

CHILD LABOR.

CHAPTER II.

The child labor question is today receiving the attention of our National, State and local governments, many reformers contend that compulsory education and rigid factory inspection laws would go a long way in curing this great evil.

The advocates of compulsory education contend that educated labor must take the place of ignorant labor in many of the manufacturing industries. Ignorance they begin to realize is a bar to advancement, while education is the stepping stone from the lower to the top rung of the ladder. They hold that the child should have some schooling, that the hands should be taught as well as the head, in order that he may make not only a good citizen, but a good mechanic and artisan and be competent to carry on a business when those who have borne the "heat and burden of the day" shall have to lay it down.

It is to be regretted that when efforts are being made by our reformers to remedy this great evil those who are profiting by the exploitation of child labor raise the cry of class hatred, they seem to lose sight of the fact that the people of this country are perfectly and well able to distinguish between "Class Hatred" and "Hatred of Injustice."

The shame of this country is the destruction of childhood, the organized system of slavery called child labor. It is destroying both the body and the souls of millions of our children. It is more disgraceful than any black slavery, more shameful than any possible injustice to grown up men, this abuse of childhood of our time in the factories, the mills and the mines. The child of the slave was allowed to grow up healthy and vigorous, because it was worth to its owner two hundred dollars at birth, but the white child cannot even have its youth, it is worth nothing to anybody except the nations future, and in thousands of factories and mills the white children are ground into money—the only way of getting money out of them.

At the last session of Congress Senator Beveridge of Indiana offered amendments to the child labor bill then pending which would have the effect, if passed, of prohibiting the trans-

portation of any goods manufactured in any institution where children under the age of 14 years were employed by the carriers of interstate commerce.

It was the hope of the advocates of the Beveridge bill that the Congress of the United States might set the example for a model child labor bill that could be adopted by all of the States, making legislation on this important question uniform throughout the whole country.

To show the necessity of some uniformity of legislation we publish under this chapter abstracts of the laws of the several States having laws upon the subject of child labor on their statute books. There are not six of them alike. Some of the States have no child labor laws at all, others are worse than no laws, because they are merely pretenses at labor legislation which make the people of the country think that something has been done, when as a matter of fact the conditions are just as bad under the laws enacted as they were before any attempt at legislation against the evil was made.

ALABAMA.

Age limit for working in mines, 12 years.

Age limit for working in factories, 12 years. Night work in factories, 13 years.

Orphans and children of dependent parents between the 10 and 12 years allowed to work in factories.

Children under 12 can work sixty-six hours a week.

Parents furnish sworn certificates of age and birth of child.

No factory inspection.

ARKANSAS.

Age limit for working in mines, 14 years; for illiterate children, 16 years.

Age limit for working in factories, 12 years; orphan children and children of dependent parents, 10 years.

Age limit for night work, 14 years; age limit for illiterate children, 14 years. Children under 14 are required to attend school twelve weeks of each year while working in factories.

Certificate of parents as to ages of children.

Acts of 1903.

CALIFORNIA.

Age limit for children in factories, 12 years. Children under 18 not allowed to work more than nine hours a day. Parents required to furnish certificates of age.

Acts of 1901.

COLORADO.

Age limit for children in mines, 14 years; illiterate children, 16 years. Children under 16 not allowed to work in mines or factories more than eight hours a day. Employment of children under age, or hiring out by parents, a crime punished by a fine or imprisonment, or both.

Acts of 1903.

CONNECTICUT.

Age limit for children in factories, 14 years; illiterate children 16 years, unless attending night school. Parents furnish certificates; factory inspection by school authorities.

Acts of 1902.

DELAWARE.

Age limit for children in factories, 14 years, except for children in canneries. Factory inspection.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

No child labor law for factories.

FLORIDA.

No child labor law.

GEORGIA.

Age limit for children in factories, 12 years; orphans and children of dependent parents, 10 years; age limit for illiterate children 14 years; for night work 14 years; after January 1, 1908, children under 18 required to attend school twelve weeks of each year. Certificates furnished by parents. No factory inspection. No age limit for work in mines.

IDAHO.

Age limit for children working in mines, 14 years. No factory inspection.

ILLINOIS.

Age for children working in mines, 14 years. Age limit for children working in factories, 14 years. Age limit for illiterate children, 16 years. Documentary proof required for age certificates, furnished by school authorities. Excellent factory inspection. Age limit for night work, 16 years. Hours of labor, forty-eight a week.

Acts of 1903.

INDIANA.

Age limit for children working in factories and mines, 14 years. Hours of labor for children under 14 years, eight hours per day; between 14 and 16, ten hours per day. Age limit for illiterate children, 16 years. Excellent factory inspection.

Acts of 1901.

IOWA.

Age limit for work in mines and factories, 14 years. Age limit for night work and for work in dangerous employment, 16 years. Certificates required for all children under 16. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1905.

KANSAS.

Age limit for children working in mines, 12 years. Illiterate children, 16 years. Age and schooling certificates furnished by school authorities. No factory inspection.

KENTUCKY.

Age limit for children working in mines and factories, 14 years. Age limit for night work, 16 years. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1905.

LOUISIANA.

Age limit for children working in factories—boys, 12 years; girls, 14 years. Age limit for illiterate children, 14 years. Hours of labor for children under 18 years, sixty a week. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1906.

MAINE.

Age limit for children working in factories, 12 years. Illiterate children, 15 years. Girls under 18 and boys under 16 years not to be employed more than ten hours per day. Certificates made by children or parents. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1887.

MARYLAND.

Age limit for children in mines and factories, 12 years. Children under 16 years required to furnish certificates as to physical condition and schooling certificates. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1905.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Age limit for children in factories, 14 years. Age limit for illiterate children, 16 years. No minors shall be employed between 10 p. m. and 6 a. m. Hours of labor for children under 18 not more than fifty-eight in one week nor ten in one day. Age and schooling certificate signed by superintendent of school. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1902.

MICHIGAN.

Age limit for children in factories, 14 years. Dangerous occupations, 16 years. Hours of labor for boys under 18 not more than sixty hours per week. Age limit for night work, 16 years. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1901.

MINNESOTA.

Age limit for children working in mines or factories, 14 years. Dangerous occupations, 16 years. Age limit for night work, 16 years. Hours of labor for children under 16 years not more than sixty hours per week. Age and schooling certificate signed by superintendent of schools. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1895.

MISSISSIPPI.

No child labor law.

MISSOURI.

Age limit for children in mines, 12 years. Illiterate children, 14 years. Age limit for children working in factories, 14 years. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1901.

MONTANA.

Children under 14 years of age not to be employed during the school term, nor children of 16 years during the school term unless they can read and write. Factory inspection by truant officers. Persons employing or hiring a child under 14 in mines or factories punishable by fine.

Acts of 1895.

NEBRASKA.

Age limit 14, in factories. No factory inspection.

NEW JERSEY.

Age limit of children working in factories and mines, 14 years. Hours of labor, fifty-five per week, and night work forbidden, except in canning establishments and glassware. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1903.

NEW YORK.

Age limit of children working in mines, 16 years, and factories, 14 years; illiterates in factories 16 years. Night work forbidden for children under 16 years. Hours of labor for children under 18 years, sixty-six per week. Dangerous em-

ployment forbidden for children under 18. Employment certificates issued by the board of health. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1903.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Age limit for children working in factories 12 years. Children under 18 years not required to work more than sixty-two hours per week—eleven hours per day. Written statement of age of child furnished by parents. No provision for children working in mines. No factory inspection.

Acts of 1903.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Age limit for children in mines and factories, 12 years. No factory inspection. Children under 14 required to attend school twelve weeks per year. Hours of labor for children under 14 years, ten hours per day.

OHIO.

Age limit for children working in mines and factories, 14 years. Night work forbidden for boys under 16 years and girls under 18. Age limit for illiterate children, 16 years. Age and schooling certificate signed by superintendent of schools. Factory inspection.

OKLAHOMA.

The constitution of the State prohibits the employment of children under the age of 15 years, in any occupation injurious to health and morals or hazardous to life and limb.

Boys under the age of sixteen years, and women and girls, shall not be employed underground in the operation of mines; and except in cases of emergency, eight hours shall constitute a day's work under ground in all mines of the State.

The constitution orders the Legislature to pass laws to protect the health and safety of employes in factories, in mines and on railroads.

OREGON.

Age limit for children working in factories and mines 14 years. Age limit for illiterate children, 16 years. Age limit for night work, 16 years. Hours of labor for children under 16, not to exceed ten hours per day. Affidavits for age furnished by parents. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1903.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Age limit for children working in mines, 16 years.

Age limit for children working in factories, 14 years. Hours of labor not more than sixty hours per week. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1905.

PORTO RICO.

Children under 16 years not allowed to work over nine hours per day.

Acts of 1902.

RHODE ISLAND.

Age limit in factories, 14 years; night work, 16 years; children under 16 required to furnish certificates. Factory inspection.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Age limit for children working in mines and factories, 12 years. Orphans and children of dependent parents allowed to work at any age in textile factories. Night work forbidden for children 12 years of age. Hours of labor, SIXTY-SIX PER WEEK. Parents required to furnish certificates of age. No factory inspection.

Acts of 1903.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Age limit for children working in mines, 14 years. Children between the ages of eight and fourteen not permitted to work in factories unless they attend school twelve weeks of the year. Certificates furnished by school authorities. No factory inspection.

Acts of 1903.

TENNESSEE.

Age limit for children working in mines and factories, 14 years. Parents required to furnish sworn certificates of age. Factory inspection.

Acts of 1901.

TEXAS.

Age limit for children working in factories, 12 years. Age limit for children working in mines, 16 years. Age limit for night work in factories, 14 years. Employment of children under the legal age punishable by fine for each offense. No factory inspection.

Acts of 1903.

UTAH.

Age limit for children working in mines, 14 years. No factory inspection.

Acts of 1898.

VERMONT.

Age limit for children working in factories, 12 years. Children under 16 years not permitted to work during school hours unless they have completed elementary course of study of nine years. Age limit for children working after 8 o'clock p. m., 16 years. Town superintendents of schools empowered to inspect factories.

Acts of 1906.

VIRGINIA.

Age limit for children working in factories, 12 years. For night work, 14 years. Parents of employes knowingly violating the act, punishable by fine. No factory inspection.

Acts of 1903.

WASHINGTON.

Age limit of children working in mines, 14 years. Age limit of children working in factories, 14 years. Children of dependent parents, 12 years. No factory inspection.

Acts of 1903.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Age limit of children in mines and factories, 12 years. No factory inspection.

WISCONSIN.

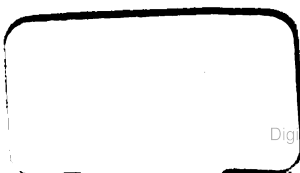
Age limit for children working in mines and factories, 16 years, unless he obtains a permit from the factory inspector or county judge. No child under 14 years employed under any circumstances. Factory inspection. Children under 18 not allowed to work more than eight hours per day.

Acts of 1903.

WYOMING.

Age limit for children working in mines, 14 years. Employment of children under 14 years in mines punishable by fine. No factory inspection.

Acts of 1899.



SUMMARY.

Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Utah, Washington, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania and Wyoming already have an age limit of 14 years for children in mines and factories, while Alabama, California, Georgia, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, North Carolina, North Dakota, Virginia, West Virginia, South Carolina, Missouri and New Hampshire have an age limit of 12 years. Alabama and Georgia allow children of 10 years to work in factories sixty-six hours a week if they are orphans or children of dependent parents, while Vermont allows children of 12 years to work except during the school term, and South Carolina allows children of any age to work in cotton factories who are children of dependent parents. Arkansas has an age limit of 12 years for factories, 10 years for children of dependent parents but 14 years for children working in mines, and 14 years for illiterate children. Alabama forbids night work for children under 13 years of age. Georgia has an age limit of 14 years for illiterate children. Louisiana has an age limit of 14 years for girls and 12 years for boys working in factories. Maryland has an age limit of 16 years for illiterate children. Virginia forbids night work for children under 14 years. South Dakota has an age limit of 14 years for mines, but allows children of 8 to work in factories if they attend school twelve weeks in a year. Missouri has an age limit of 12 years for children in mines, but 14 years for children in factories, while Texas has an age limit of 12 years for factories and 16 years for mines. A United States Statute, Acts of 1891, forbids the employment of children under 12 years of age in any Territories.

The following is the amendment proposed by Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, to the child labor bill before Congress. it provides for the prohibition of interstate commerce in the products of factories and mines where children under the age of 14 years are employed; and it provides appropriate penalties for the violation of its provisions.

Sec. 11. That six months from and after the passage of this Act no carrier of interstate commerce shall transport or accept for transportation, from one State or Territory to any other

State or Territory or to the District of Columbia or within any Territory, the products of any factory or mine in which children under 14 years of age are employed or permitted to work, which products are offered to said interstate carrier by the firm, person or corporation owning or operating said factory or mine, or any officer or agent or servant thereof, for transportation from one State or Territory to any other State or Territory or the District of Columbia or within any Territory.

Sec. 12. That no carrier of interstate commerce shall transport or accept for transportation, from one State or Territory to any other State or Territory or to the District of Columbia or within any Territory, the products of any factory or mine offered it for transportation by any person, firm, or corporation which owns or operates such factory or mine, or any officer, agent, or servant of such person, firm, or corporation, until the president or secretary or general manager of such corporation or a member of such firm or the person owning or operating such factory or mine shall file with said carrier an affidavit to the effect that children under 14 years of age are not employed in such factory or mine.

Sec. 13. That the form of said affidavit shall be prescribed by the secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor. After the first affidavit is filed a like affidavit shall be filed, on or before July 1, and on or before December 31 of each year, with the interstate carrier to which such factory or mine offers its products for transportation; and after the first affidavit subsequent affidavits shall also state that no children under 14 years of age are employed or permitted to work in said factory or mine or have been employed or permitted to work in said factory or mine at any time during the preceding six months.

Sec. 14. That any officer or agent of a carrier of interstate commerce, who is a party to any violation of Sections 11, 12 or 13 of this Act, or who violates any of the provisions of Sections 11, 12 or 13 of this Act, shall be punished for each offense by a fine of not more than \$10,000 nor less than \$1,000, or by imprisonment for not more than six months nor less than one month, or by both said fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court. Any person by Sections 11, 12 or 13 of this Act required to file the affidavit therein provided for who fails or refuses to file such affidavit, or who shall make a false statement in said affidavit, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding

\$20,000 nor less than \$5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year nor less than three months, or by both said fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia and to prohibit the transportation by carriers of interstate commerce of the products of mines and factories employing child labor."

Report of the Female Factory Inspector of New Orleans.

CHAPTER III.

New Orleans, January 19, 1908.

To the Honorable Martin Behrman,

Mayor, City of New Orleans, La.:

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith the first annual report of the inspection of factories, mills, workshops and manufacturing establishments, covering a period of eleven months, from February 1st, 1907, to December 31st, 1907.

The eleven months' experience has given me just the knowledge I wished to have of the conditions surrounding the working women and children in this city. There was no one in this city who could give any information in factory conditions or what was necessary to make a good, strong law under which to work; therefore, it has only been through actual experience that the weak points in the present law were discovered; for instance, Section 1 says: "No boy under the age of twelve years, and no girl under the age of fourteen years, shall be employed, etc." There is no restriction placed upon the manufacturer, none upon the parent; the burden of proof falls upon the Factory Inspector, the result of which is that it has been impossible in those cases to bring suit against the manufacturer. Days have been spent pouring over most illegible written baptismal registers; hours have been spent delving into the Board of Health records. In the event of neither source of information being fruitful, the testimony of the parent has to be accepted and the absolutely unblushing manner with which mothers declare their children of legal age, argues poorly for their moral training. After eleven months' experience, I am forced to believe all boys are born twelve years of age, all girls fourteen years!

CHILDREN UNDER LEGAL AGE.

There are many children under the legal age working in the different industries covered by the law. Not for one moment do I wish this community to think I have been deceived by the statements of either parents or manufacturers, but there was no way to prove the statements false, and until the Act is amended at the next Legislature, comparatively little can be accomplished along this section.

BIRTH RECORDS BETTER ENFORCED.

In connection with this question of establishing the age of the child, I should like to suggest that the registration of births be better enforced, as this law is not complied with to judge by the few names entered on the books of the Board of Health.

CHILD LABOR BILL DOES NOT COVER CHILDREN IN OFFICES, TELEGRAPH OFFICES, ETC.

I also wish to remind the public that the Child Labor Bill does not cover the children working in offices of any kind, telegraph companies or newsboys.

The telegraph companies and newspapers have more small boys than any other industry and the demoralizing influences surrounding the messenger boy are too well known to need any comment from me. It is sincerely to be hoped that the next Child Labor Bill will cover this feature of child labor known as "Street Trades."

CHILD OF WORKING MAN UNDER-SIZED.

It is well to remind this community that many of the children who are supposed to be under age are of legal age. The child of the workingman and woman weighs 10 1-2 pounds less, measures 2 3-4 inches in height less and 3 1-4 inches in chest girth less than the child of parents in more fortunate circumstances. Therefore, many of the children seen at work are of legal age though pitifully undeveloped.

HARD TO GET CORRECT STATISTICS.

Owing to the act not requiring owners and managers to answer questions as to the number of employees, their ages and wages, it has been difficult to obtain correct figures as to the number of women and children working, their ages and wages.

INTERPRETATION OF SEC. 2.

The suit of the city against S. Odenheimer which was brought to test the interpretation of Section 2 relative to the number of working hours is still pending. This suit was filed early in May, and has been beset by many postponements and delays, many of which seemed very unnecessary to one not accustomed to court procedure.

It is very much to be desired that the decision of Judge Aucoin will be sustained by Judge Chretien, viz., that the labor period of ten hours shall include the dinner hour.

It is especially desired in the industries which employ most young women and children, and by young women, I mean girls between the ages of 16 and 20 years. These industries are the cotton mills, tobacco factories and bag factories.

DAINGEROUS OCCUPATIONS.

These industries should be placed under the list of "Dangerous Occupations." It is unnecessary to enlarge upon the dangers to health in a cotton mill. Every one knows it is only a question of constitution as to how long a human being can work for sixty hours every week in an atmosphere which must be kept hot and damp for the proper weaving of the cloth, but I am not so sure if the community at large appreciates the very bad effects of the nicotine poisoning upon the health of our girls working in tobacco factories.

In Germany, where statistics have been most carefully compiled, the figures have proven startling as to the effect of constant, daily handling of the moist tobacco leaf upon the generative organs of the young, undeveloped girl.

There has not been time this year to do systematic investigation along this line, but during the next year, with the aid of Dr. Sara T. Mayo, some very interesting data will be collected.

BAG FACTORIES AT THE HEAD OF DANGEROUS OCCUPATIONS.

At the head of dangerous occupations should be placed the bag factories—particularly the repairing of old bags. The lint from the jute in making the new bags, and the dust from the old bags when being repaired, is frightful to contemplate. Most of the women wear tissue veils over their faces in the vainless attempt to keep from breathing in the dust laden atmosphere.

At one of these factories last July it was almost impossible to see the workers, the dust being so heavy, and a thermometer which fits into a hand bag registered 101 degrees of heat at 10:30 a. m.!

STATE HAS A RIGHT TO PROTECT HER WOMEN.

Certainly, under these conditions, the State should see to it that the extra drain upon the health of the employees should be offset by shorter hours.

Factory life for young women has not been of long duration in New Orleans, and it behooves the State to protect these potential mothers by surrounding them with every protection. If the State is not interested from a humanitarian standpoint then it should consider it from an economic side.

It is a very extravagant policy which permits a manufacturer to employ a child or young woman for a few years at a very small wage, and then throw her upon the community to be supported as an inmate of either a hospital, an asylum or a jail.

DIFFICULT TO LOCATE FACTORIES.

Due to the factories being exempt from taxation there is no list available, and much time has been consumed in locating the places which employ women and children. For instance, the list of tobacco factories was obtained from the Internal Revenue office. This list contains seventy-two factories, but of this number only seven employ women and children.

There are several factories that have not yet been visited, especially the saw mills. I know full well that there are a few boys under age in each of our lumber mills, but the number were so few and the work the least objectionable of any kind of work they could do, that I have passed them over, giving my time to those places where the most flagrant abuses occurred.

AVERAGE FACTORY BADLY ADAPTED.

The average factory in our city has been adapted to its present use from an old store, and is, as a rule, dirty, badly ventilated, unsanitary and most unattractive.

SWEAT SHOP.

An enormous amount of sweat shop work is produced in our city, particularly along the lines of cigars, pants, overalls, shirt waists, baby caps and mosquito nets. The price paid the women for manufacturing cheap mosquito nets at home is twenty cents per dozen. These retail for fifty cents apiece!

HOMES OF CHILDREN VISITED.

Anxious to see all sides of this child labor problem, a visit has been paid to the home of every child turned out of the factories and department stores, and to hundreds of other homes to see what are the true conditions. Four hundred homes have been visited and back of nearly every case of child labor is a drunken father or mother, or a mother who seems unable to control her child.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

These are the cases where the compulsory education law would be a great help. When the home acknowledges its inability to control the child, then the State has to assert its authority, and it is better it should do so by a compulsory education law than by a criminal procedure later on in life, for the child who is taught obedience neither in the home or by the State runs a pretty sure chance of being heavily disciplined as the man.

Louisiana must have a compulsory education law. Without it the child labor law can never be effective. The problem of the child turned out of the factory is a very serious one, and can only be met by the school.

The present child labor law has been very beneficial as a restrictive measure. Many parents not knowing its provisions and penalties have feared to put the children to work and have sent them to school. I have the authority of the Principal of many of the schools, especially those in the vicinity of the mills, that the attendance this year is larger than ever before.

After eleven months of close observation of the working women the most pitiful feature to contend with is her cowardice caused by the fear of losing her position. Particularly is this true in the department stores. It has been impossible to correct some of the abuses: for instance, the not allowing the hour for lunch and the working over hours on Saturdays, because the girls refuse to testify. They claim there is an understanding between the merchants that one firm will not take an employee if discharged by another firm, and the fear of being unable to get another position makes her give up that priceless treasure, the right of free speech.

And I have sympathized with her position, for the working woman is truly an unprotected quantity in the commercial world of today, deprived as she is of the power which comes through the *ballot* or the strength which comes from the *Union*. Until she probes far enough to see what these two forces would mean to her I fear little can be done to help her.

As far as it has been possible to gather statistics as regards the wage of the women at \$4.50 per week and the children at \$2.50 per week, I think this average would be a very generous estimate.

While seventy-eight children dismissed represents the actual number dismissed by me, several of the manufacturers have acknowledged to me that they have weeded out employees after the bill appointing a woman factory inspector had been passed.

I wish to call the attention to the number of young women between the ages of 16 and 21, working against the number of young men of the same age. I conclude from these figures that the majority of young men are in stores, drivers, day laborers, in occupations much more healthful and developing mentally and physically than the factory life can ever be under the most advantageous circumstances. Therefore, it becomes the duty of our law makers to see that every possible protection and advantage be given to our young women.

Two firms have been prosecuted for employing children under the age. In both cases the court found the defendants guilty. One of these firms paid the fine of \$25.00, which was paid into the school fund, according to the Act. The other firm appealed from the decision of the trial judge to the higher court. A decision has not yet been rendered.

The suit of the City vs. S. Odenheimer has been lost by the city, Judge Chretien reversing the decision of Judge Aucoin. The working day for women and children is now construed to mean ten hours work and the hour for dinner extra, making an eleven hour day.

This decision is very much regretted. Many of our largest factories had adopted the ten hour day, including dinner schedule, and they have not been driven from the State. The HERNSHEIM and the W. R. IRBY branches of the American Tobacco Trust had put their factories, employing over 1,000 hands, 781 of them women and young girls, on the ten hour basis. It seems a pity that all these young women and thousands of others in the other industries will have to return to the former schedule.

Eleven hours actual work is a long day. It seems to me better that the State should lose a few mills than that her women and children should be overworked. However, there is much comfort in the thought that

"However things may seem,
No good thing is failure,
No evil thing success."

STATISTICS.

Number of factories, mills, department stores, etc., visited..	123
Number of visits paid to above factories, mills, etc.....	830
Number of visits paid to the homes of children.....	400
Number of visits paid to the homes of children by the Era Club	50

Making a total of visits to factories, mills, homes, etc...1,280

TOTAL NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN WORKING.

Women over 21 years, 2,002; women between 16 and 21, 1,904; boys between 16 and 21, 709; girls under 16 years, 446; boys under 16 years, 320; making a total of 5,381 women and children employed in the large factories and department stores. Very few of the managers were willing to give the number of their employees and as the law does not require that they should answer questions, I had no way of reaching this very valuable and necessary information, though request for same was repeatedly made.

I wish to take this opportunity to express my appreciation of the very courteous manner in which I have been received by all the owners and managers of the different industries.

My thanks are also due to Misses Bonnabel and Van Horn, Mrs. Douglas and Mrs. Friedrich for investigating some home conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

JEAN M. GORDAN,
Factory Inspector, Orleans Parish.

STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES OF LOUISIANA, 1900-1906

CHAPTER IV.

The census shows that there was an increase of 265 in the number of establishments since 1900, the total capital increased \$49,935,879.00, or 49.5 per cent, and the value of the products increased \$74,981,673.00, or 67.3 per cent, while the average number of wage earners increased 14,981, or 36 per cent, and the total wages increased \$10,590,313.00, or 71.9 per cent.

The census of 1906 shows that there were 4,350 establishments with 42,210 wage earners and products valued at \$121,181,683.00. Of these establishments 1,836 employing 40,078 wage earners and manufacturing products valued at \$111,397,919, are comparable with the class of establishments included in the census of 1906, when the number of establishments reported was 2,091, the number of wage earners 55,859, and the value of products \$186,379,592.00.

In 1906 the number of factories reporting from the rural districts constituted 62.1 per cent for the total for the State, while in 1900 the percentages of such establishments was 59.1 per cent. The number of wage earners and wages formed 65.1 and 66.6 per cent, respectively, of the total for the State in 1906, and 57.8 and 55.1 per cent in 1900. These comparative percentages indicate that the growth of manufacturing was somewhat more rapid in rural than in urban districts. For the State as a whole and for both urban and rural districts every item except the average number of women employed and their wages increased between the years of 1900 and 1906. For the number of establishments, the capital invested, the number of wage earners, total wages paid, and the value of products, the larger percentages of increase are shown for the rural districts.

The 1,370 establishments reporting in 1906 for 11 of the leading industries of the State form 65.5 per cent of the total number, and they control 80.6 per cent of the capital, give employment to 76.5 per cent of the wage earners, paid 81.5 per cent of the wages and reported 82.4 per cent of the total value of products manufactured in the State.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES REFINING.

This industry is by far the most important manufacturing pursuit in the State, the value of products forming 39.6 per cent of the total manufactured products of the entire State. While the number of establishments decreased somewhat, yet the capital increased \$2,266,355.00 or 4.3 per cent and the value of products increased \$27,038,722.00 or 57.8 per cent. There was also a slight decrease in the number of wage earners employed, yet the amount of wages increased \$347,809.00, or about 12.3 per cent.

In the manufacture of sugar and molasses Louisiana held second rank in both the census of 1900 and 1906.

LUMBER AND TIMBER PRODUCTS.

The manufacture of lumber and timber products constituted the industry second in importance in the State by the last census. There was an increase of 79 in the number of establishments, the capital increased \$23,591,935.00, the wage earners increased 12,099, the total wages increased \$7,476,625.00, and the value of finished products increased by some \$31,906,624.00. This industry is the most important manufacturing pursuit in the State, as viewed from the standpoint of the *Employment of Labor*.

The principle kind of sawed lumber in 1906 was yellow pine, yet the State of Louisiana in 1905 contributed more than half of the cut cypress in the United States.

COTTON SEED PRODUCTS.

The value of the output in this industry was of sufficient importance to give it third place in the State for both the censuses of 1900 and 1906.

During this period there was an increase of 27 in the number of establishments, an increase of \$4,064,142.00 in capital invested, the number of wage earners increased 288, the wages increased \$213,768.00, and the value of the products increased \$6,161,156.00, and while this industry is third in importance in the State it is also third in rank among the States producing cotton and cotton seed products.

The quantity of cotton seed consumed increased 65.605 tons, the production of crude oil increased 3,331,921 gallons, and \$735,431.00 in value. Meal and cake increased 44,616 tons and \$1,047,666.00 in value.

Although there was a slight decrease in the quantity of hulls produced, there was an increase in their value.

RICE POLISHING AND CLEANING.

The cleaning and polishing of rice was the fourth industry in importance in the State for both censuses.

Louisiana was the first State in rank in this industry both in 1900 and 1906 as its output was 65.8 per cent of the total value for the United States for both years.

During this period there has been a gain of 6 in the number of establishments and the capital has increased \$4,320,084.00 or over two fold, the wages have increased \$219,500.00, the number of wage earners 511, and the value of the products increased \$4,981,860.00.

BAGS OTHER THAN PAPER.

The manufacture of bags other than paper, was the fifth industry in rank in both census years. There was an addition of one more establishment. During this period the capital increased \$326,074.00, the number of wage earners increased 40, the wages increased \$42,419.00, and the value of products increased \$632,758.00.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

The manufacture of foundry and machine shop products constituted the industry sixth in rank. The number of establishments decreased from 69 in 1900 to 64 in 1906, but the capital increased \$944,876.00, the average number of wage earners increased 295, and the value of products increased \$476,448.00.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

The combined industry, embracing the printing of and publishing of newspapers and periodicals and job printing, rose from eight rank to that of seventh since the census of 1900. During this period there was an increase of 42 in the number of establishments, an increase of \$442,096.00 in the capital invested, and an increase of \$1,127,159.00 in the value of products. The average number of wage earners decreased some 50, but the wages increased \$97,687.00.

Of the total value of the products the newspapers and periodicals furnished \$2,066,786.00, and the book and job printing \$1,081,081.00.

The total number of newspapers and periodicals in 1906 was 189. Of the publications reported 182 were in English, 4 in French, 2 in German, and 1 in Italian. The reports show that these publications were issued as follows: Eight daily, 17 daily except Sunday, 5 semi-weekly, 145 weekly, 10 monthly, 1 quarterly, and 5 at intervals not specified.

The aggregate circulation per issue of all the newspapers and periodicals reported was 511,636. Of this circulation 134,828 was of papers issued daily except Sunday, and 159,183 of those with Sunday editions; while 18,855 was for semi-weekly, 172,948 for weekly, 16,216 for monthly, and 9,575 for all other publications.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

While there was an increase in the value of the other industries mentioned, there was slight variations in their relative rank. The value of bread and other bakery products fell from seventh to eighth in rank; that of car construction and general shop work by steam railroad companies rose from eleventh to tenth in 1906, and that of malt liquors fell from tenth rank to that of eleventh in 1906.

The value of the products of the cooperage industry in 1906 was \$1,807,948.00, against \$632,514.00 in 1906. These figures are only for those institutions who manufacture cooperage products, and do not apply to the large refineries who manufacture their own cooperage.

One of the largest proportionate increases in the manufacturing industries of the State was in the production of food preparations. The value of these products increased from \$86,605.00 in 1900 to \$1,740,386.00 in 1906, the gain being nearly twenty fold.

During the five-year period other prominent industries increased as follows:

Coffee and Spice—Roasting and grinding, from \$666,713.00 in 1900 to \$1,652,736.00 in 1906.

Fertilizers—From \$909,551.00 in 1900 to \$1,556,227.00 in 1906.

Manufactured Ice—From \$570,600.00 in 1900 to \$1,099,726.00 in 1906.

Brick and Tile—From \$531,588.00 in 1900 to \$972,523.00 in 1906.

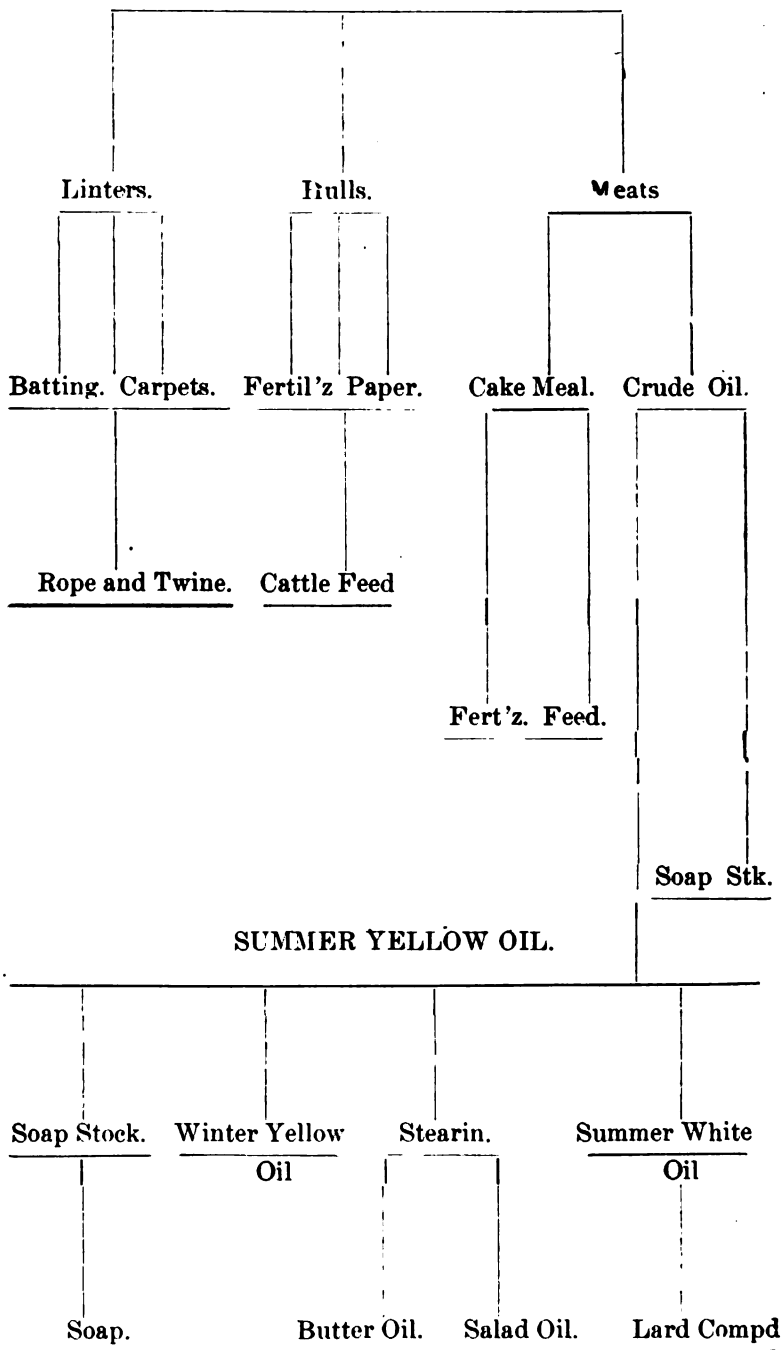
Canning and Preserving Oysters—From \$165,458.00 in 1900 to \$509,325.00 in 1906.

Amongst the large number of other industries showing substantial increases may be mentioned the manufacture of cotton goods, distilled liquors, slaughtering (wholesale, not including meat packing), enameling and enameled goods.

Comparative table showing the increases in manufacturing establishments, value of products, number of wage earners, in total wages paid, in total horse power steam and electricity, and number of miles of railroads built between 1900 and 1906, in the States of Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas:

	Louisiana.	Mississippi.	Texas.
Number of new t a blishments since 1900...	265	226	51
Increase in cap- ital	\$49,935,879 00	\$27,544,123 00	\$52,009,255 00
Value of Prod- ucts	74,981,673 00	23,732,928 00	57,633,956 00
Increase in num- ber of wage earners	14,981	11,891	10,462
Increase in total wages paid..	\$10,590,313 00	\$ 6,909,427 00	\$ 7,557,261 00
Increase in total horse power steam and elec- tricity	65,087	45,251	53,538
Number of miles of railroad, 1900-1906 ...	1,476	218	2,887

Diagram showing products obtainable from cotton seed:
COTTON SEED.



STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.

1906-1907.

CHAPTER V.

There were a greater number and far more serious industrial disturbances during the years of 1906 and 1907, than there were during the period covered by the previous report of this Bureau.

The trade unions in endeavoring to advance the rate of wages used the argument that the cost of living having increased nearly 45 per cent, and rents having advanced from 10 to 50 per cent in the past few years, they were justified in asking and making demands for increased wages to meet the ever-increasing cost of living. Notwithstanding this argument every effort of the working people to better their conditions were resisted by the employing class, and as a result several of the strikes that took place during this period were recorded as failures, and some few are still on. There being no effort on the part of either side to these controversies to come together and endeavor to reach a settlement.

In order to avoid such a condition in the future I recommend that you suggest to the Legislature the enactment of laws creating boards of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of any and all industrial disputes that may arise in this State.

The time is opportune for this legislation, recent developments have proven the necessity for legislation along the lines adopted by other States and Nations for the settlements of their industrial disputes. Quite recently the entire commerce of the port of New Orleans was at a standstill for 24 days owing to the reluctant spirit displayed by parties representing one side of the controversy, who refused to submit any of the questions to arbitration.

The question of voluntary arbitration is at present being much discussed by the workingmen of Louisiana. In many instances it has resulted in satisfactorily adjusting differences. Reports from all of the industrial centers of the State show that the minds of the workingmen are strongly directed to this subject. There are not many laws on the statute books of Louisiana relating to the rights and interests, and providing for the protection of the wage earners. Those in existence, however, are prudent and conservative and Louisiana law-maker always seems inclined to accord to labor any just and reasonable demand.

Such being the condition the time is propitious for Louisiana to keep abreast of the other progressive States not only in solving economic questions, but also in bringing capital and labor together upon common ground. Their interests require that mutual safety and satisfaction should exist between them, and it is only through arbitration that this result can be obtained.

Many of the States of this Union have already created boards of conciliation and arbitration, and the results are very gratifying. Louisiana having the experience of these States to guide her, is in a position now to frame a law embodying the best features of all similar existing acts.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS, 1906.

January 2d. Strike of the Plumbers and Gas Pipe Fitters' Union No. 60 for an increase of wages and the adjustment of the question of helpers. This strike was lost and the members returned to work after remaining out for several months.

January 2d. Strike of the job printers of Typographical Union No. 17 of New Orleans, for an eight-hour day. The strike was won after a short struggle; only one shop refusing to yield to the union's demand.

February 10th. Lockout of the members of the Boot and Shoe Workers Union No. 269, employed at the Rex Shoe Factory. This lockout was caused by the refusal of the proprietor to reinstate one of the union men, whose place had been filled by a non-union man. There were about 70 men involved. The lockout was brought to a close on May 11th., the union gaining a decided victory.

April 23d. Members of Iron Moulders' Union No. 367 struck in the Whitney Iron Works, owing to order being issued requiring the men to do additional work without any extra compensation. The iron foundry proprietors formed an association and agreed to stand by the Whitney Iron Works, which action resulted in a general strike being inaugurated against all of the members of the Foundrymen's Association. This strike lasted a long time, the men returning to work with a slight increase in pay without recognition of their union.

May 1st. The Marble Workers' Union No. 51 went on strike to enforce an eight-hour day without any increase in pay, their wages being \$3.50 per day, nine hours work. On May 14th the strike was settled the men returning to work on the basis of a nine-hour day inside the shop, an eight-hour day for the outside work and an increase of 6 per cent in wages.

June 1st. Lockout of the Furniture Workers, members of Local Union No. 274, Wood Workers. This lockout was caused by the men joining a union formed by the organizer of the International Association, some of the men relinquished their membership in the organization and returned to work, thereby breaking the strike.

July 24th. The Carmen of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Algiers, La., went on strike for wages and conditions. After being out until September 10th, a satisfactory settlement was effected and an agreement signed which is satisfactory to all parties.

October 9th. The undertakers who had fought the Carriage Drivers since November 15th, 1905, signed up the agreements with the unions Nos. 63 and 479, and brought to a close one of the most bitterly contested strikes of recent years.

October 13th. The Railway Clerks in the employ of the Southern Pacific Railway went on strike for the establishment of better wages and conditions, a short while after the clerks in the employ of the Texas and Pacific also struck, the latter were successful, while the former were compelled to return to work after being out for a considerable period.

October 24th. The machinists employed by the Southern Pacific went on strike to compel the reinstatement of members of their shop committees who had been discharged and for the enforcement of an agreement to govern working conditions in the shops of the company. After being out several days the matter was adjusted, and the company representatives and the international representatives of the employees signed an agreement at the city of Houston, Texas, on November 17th, which agreement went into effect on December 1st, 1906, and seems to give entire satisfaction. The union also was successful in having its shop committee members who had been discharged reinstated.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS 1907.

April 8th. The members of Crescent City Lodge No. 37, International Association of Machinists, went on strike to enforce the agreement presented to the employing machine shop proprietors which agreement asked for a minimum rate of \$3.50 for inside shop work, and an additional 50 cents per day for work done outside of the shop. Several of the proprietors of machine shops organized an association and entered into a vigorous contest with the organization importing into the city hundreds of strike-breakers, who have succeeded in prolonging the struggle up to the close of this report.

June 1st. The inside brewery workers walked out of the breweries where they were employed as a result of a difference arising over a question of jurisdiction between the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and themselves as to who should control the beer wagon drivers. Their places were quickly filled by other workmen, and very little inconvenience resulted from their action. The brewery workers imported into the city a few Socialists and Industrial Workers of the World speakers, and the fight soon developed into one of abuse against the American Federation of Labor, and as a result the brewery workers steadily lost ground, and are at present without hope of gaining a single point. At last reports the members are still receiving benefits from their international.

August 8th. The commercial telegraphers went on strike at Los Angeles, Cal., when the operators left work because the management refused to reinstate a discharged member. The trouble was local for a short time, or until the company required the men to use wires manned by non-union operators, this action resulted in the men being called out in all of the cities of the country, and for a week or more the telegraph service was very badly crippled. The companies being able to secure the services of non-union men to handle their business they withdrew the "subject to delay" reservation on messages, and after a short time the strikers began to ask for reinstatement. In many cities the locals themselves declared the strike off, and finally in only a few of the large cities were the strikers able to present a solid front; the result being that on November 6th many of the unions in the larger cities called the strike off.

September 30th. The Screwmen refusing to comply with the request of the steamship agents to store 200 bales of cotton at the same rate of pay as that received by them since 1902, namely, \$26.00 per day for gangs of five, were locked out by the agents and stevedores handling the commerce of the port of New Orleans. In a very short time all of the levee organizations acting in sympathy with the Screwmen went out on a sympathetic strike and completely tied up the entire river front. The labor organizations made repeated efforts to arbitrate the differences but the employers refused to meet them, and made every preparation for a fight, importing into the city about 1,000 strike-breakers, a majority of which refused to work after being landed in the city. This condition lasted for twenty days, at the end of which time a proposition which had been repeatedly offered by the workingmen namely, That pending final arbitration they would stow 180 bales at the old rate of pay, was accepted, and work along the river front resumed. The entire matter is now in the hands of a commission created by the special session of the Legislature and composed of two Senators and three members of the General Assembly, who have the power to investigate the entire matter, and who will no doubt fix the responsibility, and make suggestions that will prevent a repetition of such occurrences in the future.

November 19th. The Painters went on strike because one of the bosses violated the agreement, in reference to tacking up burlaps or other cloth on walls preparatory to laying paper on same, that this work should be done by the piece.

The boss who violated the agreement was reprimanded by the Employers' Association, but this action it appears was not satisfactory to the union, and a strike resulted in the shop of the employer who had violated the agreement. The bosses thereupon locked out all of the members of the union, which lockout lasted seven days, after which the matter was settled and the men returned to work.

Digitized by Google

EXTRACTS FROM THE CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW STATE OF OKLAHOMA.

CHAPTER VI.

ARTICLE V—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT—INITIATIVE AND REFERENDUM.

Section 1. The legislative authority of the State shall be vested in a Legislature, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives; but the people reserve to themselves the power to propose laws and amendments to the Constitution and to enact or reject the same at the polls independent of the Legislature, and also reserve power at their own option to approve or reject at the polls any act of the Legislature.

Sec. 2. The first power reserved by them is the initiative, and eight per centum of the legal voters shall have the right to propose any legislative measure, and fifteen per centum of the legal voters shall have the right to propose amendments to the Constitution by petition, and every such petition shall include the full text of the measure so proposed. The second power is the referendum, and it may be ordered (except as to laws necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, peace or safety) either by petition signed by five per centum of the legal voters or by the Legislature as other bills are enacted. The ratio and per centum of legal voters hereinbefore stated shall be based upon the total number of votes cast at the last general election for the State office receiving the highest number of votes at such election.

Sec. 3. Referendum petitions shall be filed with the Secretary of State not more than ninety days after the final adjournment of the session of the Legislature which passed the bill on which the referendum is demanded. The veto power of the Governor shall not extend to measures voted on by the people. All elections on measures referred to the people of the State shall be had at the next election held throughout the State except when the Legislature or the Governor shall order a special election for the purpose of making such reference. Any

measure referred to the people by the initiative shall take effect and be in force when it shall have been approved by a majority of the votes cast in such election. Any measure referred to the people by the referendum shall take effect and be in force when it shall have been approved by a majority of the votes cast thereon and not otherwise.

The style of all bills shall be: "Be it enacted by the people of the State of Oklahoma."

Sec. 4. The referendum may be demanded by the people against one or more items, sections or parts of any act of the Legislature in the same manner in which power may be exercised against a complete act. The filing of a referendum petition against one or more items, sections or parts of an act shall not delay the remainder of such act from becoming operative.

Sec. 5. The powers of the initiative and referendum reserved to the people by this Constitution for the State at large, are hereby reserved to the legal voters of every county and district therein, as to all local legislation, or action, in the administration of county and district government in and for their respective counties and districts.

The manner of exercising said powers shall be prescribed by general laws, except that Boards of County Commissioners may provide for the time of exercising the initiative and referendum powers as to local legislation in their respective counties and districts.

The requisite number of petitioners for the invocation of the initiative and referendum in counties and districts shall bear twice, or double, the ratio to the whole number of legal voters in such county or district, as herein provided therefor in the State at large.

Sec. 6. Any measure rejected by the people, through the powers of the initiative and referendum, cannot be again proposed by the initiative within three years thereafter by less than twenty-five per centum of the legal voters.

Sec. 7. The reservation of the powers of the initiative and referendum in this article shall not deprive the Legislature of the right to repeal any laws, propose or pass any measure, which may be consistent with the Constitution of the State and the Constitution of the United States.

Sec. 8. Laws shall be provided to prevent corruption in making, procuring and submitting initiative and referendum petitions.

ARTICLE IX—CORPORATIONS—FELLOW SERVANTS.

Sec. 36. The common law doctrine of the fellow servant, so far as it affects the liability of the master for injuries to his servant, resulting from the acts or omissions of any other servant or servants of the common master, is abrogated as to every employe of every railroad company and every street railway company or inter-urban railway company, and of every person, firm or corporation engaged in mining in this State; and every such employe shall have the same right to recover for every injury suffered by him for the acts or omissions of any other employe or employes of the common master that a servant would have if such acts or omissions were those of the master himself in the performance of a non-assignable duty: and when death, whether instantaneous or not, results to such employe from any injury for which he could have recovered under the above provisions, had not death occurred, then his legal or personal representative, surviving consort or relatives, or any trustee, curator, committee or guardian of such consort or relatives, shall have the same rights and remedies with respect thereto, as if death had been caused by the negligence of the master. And every railroad company and every street railway company or interurban railway company, and every person, firm, or corporation engaged in underground mining in this State shall be liable under this section for the acts of his or its receivers.

Nothing contained in this section shall restrict the power of the Legislature to extend to the employes of any person, firm or corporation, the rights and remedies herein provided for.

ARTICLE VIII—EDUCATION.

Sec. 4. The Legislature shall provide for the compulsory attendance at some public or other school, unless other means of education are provided, of all the children in the State who are sound in mind and body, between the ages of eight and sixteen years, for at least three months in each year.

ARTICLE XVIII—MUNICIPAL CORPORATIONS.

Sec. 4. (a). The powers of the initiative and referendum, reserved by this Constitution to the people of the State and the respective counties and districts therein, are hereby reserved to the people of every municipal corporation now existing or which shall hereafter be created within this State, with reference to all legislative authority which it may exercise, and amendments to charters for its own government in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

Sec. 4. (b) Every petition for either the initiative or referendum in the government of a municipal corporation shall be signed by a number of qualified electors residing within the territorial limits of such municipal corporation, equal to twenty-five per centum of the total number of votes cast at the next preceding election, and every such petition shall be filed with the chief executive officer of such municipal corporation.

Sec. 4. (c) When such petition demands the enactment of an ordinance or other legal act other than the grant, extension, or renewal of a franchise, the chief executive officer shall present the same to the legislative body of such corporation at its next meeting, and unless the said petition shall be granted more than thirty days before the next election at which any city officers are to be elected, the chief executive officer shall submit the said ordinance or act so petitioned for to the qualified electors at said election; and if a majority of said electors voting thereon election; and if a majority of said electors voting thereon shall vote for the same, it shall thereupon become in full force and effect.

Sec. 4. (d) When such petition demands a referendum vote upon any ordinance or any other legal act other than the grant, extension, or renewal of a franchise, the chief executive officer shall submit said ordinance or act to the qualified electors of said corporation at the next succeeding general municipal election, and if, at said election, majority of the electors voting thereon shall not vote for the same, it shall thereupon stand repealed.

Sec. 4. (e) When such petition demands an amendment to a charter, the chief executive officer shall submit such amendment to the qualified electors of said municipal corporation at the next election of any officers of said corporation, and if, at said

election, a majority of said electors voting thereon shall vote for such amendment, the same shall thereupon become an amendment to and a part of said charter, when approved by the Governor and filed in the same manner and form as an original charter is required by the provisions of this article to be approved and filed

MISCELLANEOUS.

ARTICLE XXIII—LABOR.

Section 1. Eight hours shall constitute a day's work in all cases of employment by and on behalf of the State or any county or municipality.

CONVICT LABOR.

Sec. 2. The contracting of convict labor is hereby prohibited.

CHILD LABOR.

Sec. 3. The employment of children, under the age of fifteen years, in any occupation, injurious to health or morals or especially hazardous to life or limb, is hereby prohibited.

Sec. 4. Boys under the age of sixteen years, and women and girls, shall not be employed, underground, in the operation of mines; and except in cases of emergency, eight hours shall constitute a day's work under ground in all mines of the State.

Sec. 5. The Legislature shall pass laws to protect the health and safety of employes in factories, in mines and on railroads.

CONTRIBUTORY NEGLIGENCE.

Sec. 6. The defense of contributory negligence or of assumption of risk shall, in all cases whatsoever, be a question of fact, and shall, at all time, be left to the jury.

PERSONAL INJURIES.

Sec. 7. The right of action to recover damages for injuries resulting in death shall never be abrogated, and the amount recoverable shall not be subject to any statutory limitation.

WAIVER OF RIGHTS.

Sec. 8. Any provision of a contract, express or implied, made by any person, by which any of the benefits of this Constitution is sought to be waived, shall be null and void.

Sec. 9. Any provision of any contract or agreement, express or implied, stipulating for notice or demand other than such as may be provided by law, as a condition precedent to establish any claim, demand, or liability, shall be null and void.

CHAPTER IX.

Table showing the aliens admitted into the United States for the fiscal years ending June 30th, 1906, and 1907, by ports::

TABLE I.

Immigrant Aliens Admitted, Fiscal Years Ended June 30, 1906 and 1907, by Ports.

PORT.	1906			1907		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York, N. Y.	608,647	271,389	880,036	722,730	282,026	1,004,756
Boston, Mass. ...	37,943	24,286	62,229	45,261	24,903	70,164
Baltimore, Md. ...	39,843	14,221	54,064	50,501	16,409	66,910
Philadelphia, Pa. ...	14,117	9,069	23,186	20,403	10,098	30,501
San Francisco, Cal.	3,388	750	4,138	2,996	543	3,539
San Juan, P. R. ...	1,017	435	1,452	620	311	931
Bangor, Maine ...	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....
Brunswick, Ga. ...	11	.....	11	12	1	13
Charleston, S. C. ...	.....	.....	.....	359	230	589
Fernandina, Fla. ...	3	.....	3	21	.....	21
Galveston, Texas ...	4,611	1,590	6,201	7,317	2,525	9,842
Gulfport, Miss. ...	21	.....	21	29	1	30
Jacksonville, Fla. ...	17	3	20	23	13	36
Key West, Fla. ...	3,688	1,631	5,319	2,509	971	3,480
Miami, Fla.	419	180	599	1,051	311	1,362
Mobile, Ala.	245	47	292	45	9	54
New Bedford, Mass.	1,233	761	1,994	1,657	1,026	2,683
New Orleans, La. ...	1,456	595	2,051	2,411	914	3,325
Norfolk, Va.	47	9	56	42	1	43
Pensacola, Fla. ...	56	.....	56	32	.....	32
Portland, Maine ...	496	318	814	944	504	1,448
Portland, Ore. ...	.....	.....	.....	46	.....	46
Providence, R. I. ...	17	2	19	.....	.....	.....
San Diego, Cal. ...	.....	.....	.....	33	12	45
Savannah, Ga. ...	24	2	26	30	.....	30
Seattle, Wash. ...	1,627	289	1,916	3,759	612	4,371
Tampa, Fla. ....	.....	.....	.....	1,609	722	2,331
Honolulu, Hawaii.	8,550	830	9,380	21,037	3,494	24,531
Alaska	65	8	73	53	2	55
Mexico border ...	2,317	455	2,772	4,756	458	5,214
Through Canada:						
Atlantic ports ...	34,595	9,402	17,233	12,954	5,717	18,671
Border stations ...	34,595	9,402	24,741	25,596	3,286	28,882
Pacific ports ...	34,595	9,402	2,023	1,140	274	1,414
Total	764,463	336,272	1,100,735	929,976	355,373	1,285,349

329



